

Vol. 1

The Deseret News, April 11, 1860**CATTLE AND WAGONS FOR SALE**

SEVENTEEN hundred head of cattle for sale, twelve hundred head run on Chicken Creek, and the remainder in Ruby valley. Also several hundred wagons. For particulars apply at my office at Camp Floyd.

J. HOBBS, Agent for
Russell, Majors & Waddell.

6-3m

THE PONY EXPRESS

The first Pony Express from the West left Sacramento City, Cal., at 12 p. m., on the night of the 3d inst., and arrived in this city at 11:45 p. m. of the 7th, inside of prospectus time. The roads were heavy and the weather stormy. The last 75 miles was made in 5 hours, 15 minutes, in a heavy rain.

The Express from the East left St. Joseph, Missouri, at 6:30 p. m. on the evening of the

from Washington and New York to the evening of the 2d, and from St. Joseph to 6 p. m. of the 3d instant.

The probability is, the express will be a little behind time in reaching Sacramento this trip, but when the weather becomes settled, and the roads good, we have no doubt they will be able to make the trip in less than ten days.

THE UNION ACADEMY

Was opened, pursuant to previous notice, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, in the large and commodious building on the east side of Union Square, formerly known as the Union Hotel.

Up to Tuesday morning the number of students who had presented themselves, was only twenty-six.

Two departments have been formed, thus far, including the whole number of students.



THE PONY EXPRESS RIDER AND THE TELEGRAPH LINE

Courtesy E. M. Ledyard.

3d and arrived in this city at 6:25 p. m. on the evening of the 9th. The difference in time between St. Joseph and this city is something near 1 hour and 15 minutes, bringing us within six days communication with the frontier, and seven days from Washington—a result which we Utonians, accustomed to receive news three months after date, can well appreciate.

Much credit is due the enterprising and persevering originators of this enterprise and, although a telegraph is very desirable, we feel well satisfied with this achievement for the present.

The weather has been disagreeable and stormy for the past week and in every way calculated to retard the operations of the company, and we are informed the express eastward from this place was five hours in going to Snyder's mill, a distance of twenty-five miles.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Russell for a copy of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, printed expressly for Utah and California, with dates

The first department comprises the class in mathematics, thirteen in number, which is under the supervision of Mr. Orson Pratt. This class has entered upon the study of algebra, Day's algebra being chiefly used as text books.

The second department is under the supervision of Mr. James T. Cobb, comprises the classes in the lower branches; namely, arithmetic, geography, history, &c. Reading, writing and other rudimental branches will not be taught in the Academy, for the present, at least.

Although the Academy is under the general supervision of Professor Orson Pratt, his immediate services, probably, will not be required till the classes in the higher branches shall have become farther advanced, or until applicants present themselves, prepared to enter into the study of the more abstruse sciences.

The auspices under which this Academy has been opened and the interest manifested by many in its success, together with the zeal already exhibited by the students in the prose-

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UTAH Vol. 1

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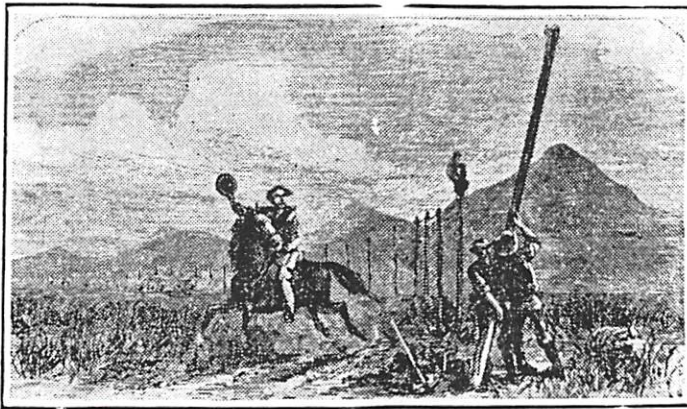
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The opportunity here offered by President Brigham Young, to our young men, of acquiring a thorough, practical, scientific education cannot but be gratefully acknowledged and, we trust, will be duly improved by all whose circumstances will permit them to avail themselves of it. The benefits to be derived therefrom will doubtless be more fully understood and appreciated in years to come. Our most ardent wishes are for its complete success. . . .

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM UTAH

We extract the following from the orders of Secretary Floyd, in relation to the troops in Utah:

"The military force of the Department of Utah will be reduced to three companies of the 2d Dragoons, three companies of 4th Artillery (including the Battery) now there, and four companies of the 10th Infantry. Col. P. St. George Cook, 2d Dragoons, is assigned to the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 10th Infantry, will remain with that portion of his regiment. The remainder of the force now in Utah will be withdrawn as early as possible in the spring.

"Three of the six companies of the 10th Infantry to be withdrawn, will take post at Fort Laramie—the other three companies of the 10th Infantry and the two companies of the 2d Dragoons will occupy Ft. Garland, New Mexico. The 5th regiment of Infantry will relieve 3d Infantry in New Mexico. The 7th Infantry will also take post in that Department—four companies at the Gila Cooper Mines, and six companies near the mines in Arizona.

"The troops moving from Utah to New Mexico will proceed by two general routes—the Dragoons and 7th Infantry via Timpanagos, Bridger's Pass, Sangre de Christi Pass and Fort Garland. Their supplies will be replenished at Cheyenne Pass, by a train from Fort Laramie. The 5th and three companies of the 10th Infantry will move up the Spanish Fork, thence across to the head of White river and down that stream, or as direct as possible to Green river. At Green river a strong party, for the purpose of exploration, will be detached, and proceed with packs in the general direction of the Spanish Trail, via Dolores river, as directly as possible to Santa Fe. The remainder of the column will continue on the route followed by Col. Loring to the valley of the Rio Grande, shortening and improving the road wherever it is practicable. The Department Commander will direct the details of these movements as circumstances may require."

Richard F. Burton, in 1860, mentions 'Valley Tan' whiskey that was offered for sale in

Salt Lake City, with the explanation of the name, that "Tannery was the first technological process introduced into the Mormon valley; hence, all home industry has obtained the sobriquet of 'Valley Tan.'"

The Deseret News, April 18, 1860

THE EXPRESS.—The pony express left Sacramento at 2:05 a. m. of the 11th, and arrived here at 6:15 p. m. of the 15th. It was only detained three minutes and proceeded again on its way east. The time of starting the express from St. Joseph has been changed to Friday morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected to arrive here to-night.

AND STILL THEY GO

Emigrants have been constantly passing through this city, for two or three months, on their way to Cache valley, and more especially since the wintry season ended. How many have gone there this spring is not known, at least no definite report of the number has yet been made, but judging from the hundreds of wagons and teams that have been moving in that direction, some of the cities, settlements, towns and villages in Utah county and perhaps some settlements in the southern part of Great Salt Lake county must have materially decreased in population, in consequence of the great rush northward by those in search of new homes and better locations.

Only a few days since, a company numbering some twenty wagons, with flocks and herds sufficient to make an imposing show, passed our office going into the north country. On stepping into the street an old acquaintance was recognized in the company as it was passing, from whom, on inquiring, we ascertained that they were from Payson, one of the most thriving towns in Utah county, and that their destination was "Cache", which place though within the Territory is a long way from that portion of it where most of the wheat and other grain was raised last summer. . . .

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 16, Vol. XXII, April 21, 1860

MEETING OF THE REGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new Board of Regents met on Monday evening in President B. Young's office, at half-past six o'clock. On motion of Chancellor Pratt, Mr. G. D. Watt was appointed Secretary to the Board. A majority of the Regents being present, the meeting was organized, and the Chancellor offered prayer. The evening was spent in conversation on the best means of educating the rising generation, and on the general benefit to the community of the cultivation of the sciences bearing upon the practical daily duties of life. The announcement of Presi-

dent Young's plan for the establishment of the "Union Academy" was received with much satisfaction; as was also the intimation that the Social Hall was at the disposition of the Regency for Public lectures. The Regents were instructed to visit the schools throughout the territory, and to make themselves acquainted with the teachers and their manner of teaching and conducting their schools, recommending everywhere attention to the Deseret Alphabet, and whatever might be for the general benefit. The Secretary gave considerable evidence of the advantages of the new alphabet. His specimens of writing on the black board were very satisfactory. The meeting was closed by prayer, and adjourned till next Monday evening.

CATTLE DRIVES.

It has been customary in this county, as often as once or twice each year, and also in some other portions of the Territory, for some of the people to turn out and drive all the stock that could be found on the range within certain limits, to some place where it could be corralled, in order to enable some individuals who had horses or cattle that were running at large and which they could not readily find, to get them with less trouble than to hunt them up on the wide, extending plains on which they had been turned to graze.

This wholesale driving business has unquestionably, in many instances, been attended with good results to some, but it certainly has not been productive of much good feeling on the part of those who by such operations have had their stock unnecessarily and against their will driven from its accustomed range and turned out twenty or thirty miles, more or less, from the place where it had been running and driven from, after the corraling operation had been consummated, to go or stray off, if the owner was not on hand to see after it, where he might not soon, and perhaps never, find it again.

It has also been alleged by many who have been opposed to such operations, that the gathering up of such vast herds of cattle and bands of horses and mules as are generally grazing on the range west of Jordan, in Great Salt Lake county, affords excellent opportunities for a certain class of stock-dealers to become seized of animals without having to pay for them in gold or silver, or giving in exchange any valuable consideration. One thing is certain: whether that kind of dealers obtain either cattle, mules or horses on such occasions, not their own, or whether they do not, every lazy, worthless scamp within hearing of a "drive" is always in attendance and unquestionably finds out, if he does not obtain any at the time, who has animals to dispose of on such terms as will suit him. . . .

The Deseret News, May 9, 1860 COPPER.

We have recently been presented with a specimen of virgin copper, found in Cedar county, some ten or twelve miles from Camp Floyd, which those well versed in mineralogy, to whom it has been exhibited, pronounce equal to the best they have ever seen.

If it exists in that vicinity, as is alleged, in any considerable quantities, it would probably pay well for working, if any felt disposed to engage in such an enterprise, but in these days, gold is the principal thing sought after, and a man who would engage in copper mining in an inland country like this, might by some, be considered in a state of insanity.

The Deseret News, May 16, 1860 FROM IBEPAH VALLEY.

Mr. W. Hudson, of Grantsville, who, in company with several others from that place, commenced a settlement at Deep Creek in Ibepah valley one year ago, called on us a few days since, and gave a glowing description of the valley and a very favorable account of the little settlement formed there. . . .

The Indian farm there, which was opened last summer under the supervision of Mr. Severe, has been sown in wheat by him this spring at his own expense. . . .

The Deseret News, May 23, 1860 CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

For many weeks, we have not said anything in relation to the improvements that are being made this season in the metropolis of Utah. The spirit of enterprise which, for two or three years, has by the force of circumstances, been lying measurably dormant, so far as related to the building of commodious dwellings and making permanent improvements, begins to be awakened again and foundations for houses and other erections are being laid in all parts of the city, and rock, lumber and other building materials are finding their way to the city rapidly; but, for the want of adobies, there has not been many buildings put up, as yet, this spring, built of that material so universally used in house-building in this dry country. . . .

The Deseret News, May 23, 1860 WHOLESALE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

There has been no inconsiderable amount of scientific shooting done within the last two years in this once peaceful and quiet city, and in other places in the Territory, among those who followed the army hither to gamble, steal, rob and plunder, and their associates; those following that business being generally well

skilled in the use of revolvers—two or more of which murderous weapons they have usually about their persons, ready for use; and few of that clan are ever seen without a large belt knife and, at times when they have been in imminent danger of assault from those belonging to another clan, with which they have been at war, or variance, they have not unfrequently carried shot-guns for the purpose of more effectually doing up or resisting the work of death, if they and their adversaries should chance, under certain circumstances, to "look each other in the face." . . .

Murder after murder has been committed with impunity within the precincts of Great Salt Lake City, till such occurrences do not seemingly attract much attention, particularly when the murdered have had the reputation of being thieves and murderers or of associating with such characters from day to day and whenever they had a chance. . . .

MOVING OFF.

Since the scarcity of money in this Territory began to be felt by the riff-raff, that followed the army to Utah, they have been leaving slowly, and before it was generally known that a large portion of the troops were to be removed, the number of that class of beings had been greatly reduced in this and other cities in this part of the country, to the great joy of the citizens. The recent marching of troops has given a new impetus to their emigrating inclinations, and they have, during the last few weeks, been leaving the Territory by scores, and gamblers, blacklegs, thieves and murderers are not so plenty hereabouts by half, as they were two weeks ago, with a fair and increasing prospect that their numbers will continue to grow less, till there will be but few, or none of them, left in the land.

On Wednesday last a company consisting of about forty individuals, some of whom have been a curse to the country long enough, left this city for Pike's Peak where they will, on their arrival, unquestionably soon, make themselves as conspicuous as they have been during their sojourn in Utah. If there should be more of the scum of the earth in the gold regions of Kansas and Nebraska, when they get there, than can get a living by the profession, they can very easily go to the military posts in Texas and New Mexico; but it is hoped that they will never return to this country.

The Deseret News, May 30, 1860

ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAIL.

With its usual punctuality the eastern mail arrived on Monday last about 10 a. m., but if all the mail matter was as wet and as much damaged as was the small portion we received, it was most certainly in a deplorable condition. The bags were brought in lashed

under the body of the mail wagon so as not to discommode the passengers, and in that condition, they had been evidently dragged through the streams, that are well known to be high at this season of the year, and consequently their contents was as wet as water could make it, and some of the papers were so badly worn that they were not readable. We are aware however that it is useless to complain.

A wag says, that the mail was brought by water to the head of navigation, that point about which so much has been said being now within about forty miles of Great Salt Lake City.

MASONIC LODGE CHARTERED.

June 1, 1860, Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., received its charter, to conduct a Lodge at Camp Floyd—Fort Crittenden it became the next year.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, April 8, 1860.

Pertaining to the school that br. Hyde has been mentioning, we shall devote the large building on the east side of Union Square to school purposes. Tuition will be free, and the school will begin to-morrow morning, with Orson Pratt, jun., and James Cobb, teachers, under the supervision of Orson Pratt, sen. The Union Academy is designed exclusively for boys and young men. So soon as we have a suitable building we intend to open an academy for females, in which they will be taught the common branches of English education—music, and, probably, some of the modern languages.

We wish those who attend the Union Academy to qualify themselves to be useful to themselves and this community, as speedily as possible. We shall urge the study of mathematics, and more particularly their practical application, that as many as have a taste and aptness may become familiar with surveying, which they can fit themselves for in a very short time. There are but few here who are practical surveyors, and we wish that number increased. . . .

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

The inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and *Mountaineer* Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

9-11

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

As we were going to press, Bishop Rowberry stepped into our office and informed us that Mr. Hudson of Grantsville who has been, in company with some others, making a settlement at Ibepah on the central route, arrived in Rush valley on Saturday last, with his effects, having abandoned the settlement in consequence of the Indian hostilities. He reports that the others who have been making farms there will soon be in as they cannot live there in safety till the war is over. . . .

LATER STILL!!

The Pony Express from the West arrived here last evening about fifteen minutes past seven o'clock. There is no communication yet open with Carson and California, and prospects of continuing the route open between this and Ruby valley rather doubtful. . . .

The Deseret News, June 20, 1860 NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The express from the west which left California 25th May, arrived Tuesday 19th, at 1-4 past 10 a. m., and immediately left for the States. The Indians are still troublesome, annoying the stations in front and rear of the troops. Part of the troops were stationed at Shell creek and Ruby valley, and the balance went on west with the mail as an escort, in company with Major Egan. Mr. Morrell, postmaster of this city, with a company of others, with the mail had arrived at Ruby valley from California, and the mail is expected here in the course of a few days.

The Deseret News, June 27, 1860 EASTERN MAIL.

The eastern mail arrived at half past ten a. m. on Monday, bringing twenty-one sacks—all inside the coach.

The conductor, Mr. Charles F. McCarty, states that the mail matter has always been so carried when in his charge, and that if any newspapers or other documents in this or any previous mail carried by him have got wet, it has been occasioned by the water in the numerous creeks along the route being so deep as to strike through the bottom of the coach.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Morrell, Postmaster in this city, who arrived on Wednesday night last, from Cali-

fornia, where he has been on business for some two or three months. . . .

Mr. Morrell came from Carson to Robert's creek in company with Mr. Bolivar Roberts, and a party of thirteen men, who brought through the mail and the express, which left California May 25. Mr. Roberts being well acquainted with the country, by traveling some in the night time and taking every necessary precaution, succeeded in bringing the party through safely, contrary to the expectations of many at Carson City, who predicted that they would all be killed.

At Robert's creek they, on the 16th, met Major Egan and party, with the mail, which left this city on the 6th inst. He was attended by Lieut. Perkins and part of his command as an escort. A large number of emigrants mostly from Kaysville, Davis county, were traveling with the company or encamped there. All were going on the next day, the soldiery to protect the mail and the emigrants, to clear the road of the Indians, who were represented as being very hostile, and to punish them if caught, and the emigrants towards their destination in some fairy land towards the setting sun.

The Indians were following in the rear of the troops and close to them, destroying the rebuilt stations, or whatever was left behind, before the soldiers were out of sight, after leaving, but some think that they will soon be quiet again, and that the mail and express will be carried through regularly and safely before long. We think differently, unless other measures are taken to dispose them to peace than those that have thus far been instituted since the commencement of the present difficulties.

BY PONY EXPRESS LAST NIGHT!

The Pony Express from the east arrived in this city about 8 p. m., last evening. . . .

WESTERN PONY EXPRESS. THE VERY LATEST.

The Pony express arrived last evening at ten minutes past eight o'clock, from Ruby valley. By it we learn that the Indians attacked and burned Butte valley station, 23 miles this side of Ruby valley. This occurred within an hour after Major Egan left that station.

While Mr. Wm. Rogers, who was sent out about two weeks ago by Supt. Forney, was distributing his store of blankets and shirts at the front of his wagon the Indians were stealing behind. Mr. Rogers and his associates shot two of the Indians and, when the express left, were defending themselves as best they could.